AF FORM 112-PART I APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

DECLASSIFIED Authority MM 974352 By WIN NARA Date 9/4/61

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COUNTRY

D-58-B-3353 A

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT Area Description of VORKUTA

VORKUTA, USSE

FROM (Agency) 7050th AISW (USAFE)

DATE OF REPORT DATE OF INFORMATION Nov 50 to Jun 53 15 Apr54

EVALUATION F-6

PREPARED BY (Officer)

225226

JOSEPH L. FESER, Major USAF REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

None

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on Al-Form 113—Part 11.)

PREAMBLE:

While interned in Forced Labor Camp # 13, located in the area of Coal Mine # 30, Pt 15, in VORKUTA (6622N-7008E), from Nov 50 to Jun 53, SOURCE was employed as coal miner and truck driver. Although he had no opportunity to get into the city of VORKUTA except when being repatriated, he was able to make observations in the vicinity of the town. All info contained herein is based on SOURCE's personal observation unless otherwise stated.

II. LIST OF INSTALLATIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST:

Ref is made to Incl 1, this Report, a Memory Sketch of the Area of VORKUTA
(6622N-7008E), on which SOURCE identified the following points:

1. SRR RSG. Medium-weight rails spiked to wooden ties on cinder ballast, on embankment. Line led S to LENINGRAD (5955N-3015E) via UKHTA (6334N-5342E), SOKOL (4716N-5203E), with extension line to VOLOGDA (4920N-3940E), and GORKIY (5619N-4400E), as SOURCE found out on his return trip, and ended N of WORKUTA in a wide loop of 10 km diameter. SOURCE observed 2 passenger trains and an unknown number of freight trains per day, travelling in both directions. Passenter trains were composed of up to six 4-axle coaches, uplled by unidentified heavy coal-fired steam locomotives and ended at an unlocated RR station in the city of VORKUTA, Pt 11. Freight trains consisted of up to forty 4-axle gondolas, hopper and box cars and were pulled by unidentified Russian-made, American and ex-German 4-10-2 coalfired steam locomotives with 4- and 6-axle tenders, one large headlight and cowcatcher. N-bound trains were loaded with lumber, food products, unidentified machinery and mining equipment, while S-bound trains carried large amounts of coal and rock. Line signals not identified by SOURCE.

SRR RSG. Spur, same structural features as SRR, RSG, Pt 1. Branched off 2. from SRR RSG, Pt 1, and led S to Coal Mines, Pts 3, 4, and 5. SOURCE observed up to 4 freight trains, consisting of five 4-axle gondolas and hopper cars per day, travelling in both directions. Arriving trains carried lumber and unidentified mining equipment while departing trains were loaded only with coal. Trains were

pulled by small 0-6-0 tank-type coal-fired steam shunting locomotives.

3. COAL MINE # 16. Vertical shaft, 260 m deep. Capacity 400 tons of high-

calorific coal per day.

4. COAL MINE # 14. SOURCE had no info.

5. COAL MINE # 12. SOURCE had no info.

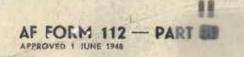
COAL MINE # 8, named "CAPITAL"-Mine. Largest mine in the polar region. 6. Two vertical main shafts of 800 m depth. Daily capacity: 1,600 tons of coal. Was

Memory Sketch of the Area of VORKUTA.

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linked to SRR RSG, Pt 1, by menas of short RSG spur. SOURCE had no further info.
7. NOVO-VORKUTA (6625N-7006E, approximate). Extension unknown, population 4,000, mostly miners employed in Coal Mine # 8, Pt 6. Moderately built-up area of new 3- and 4-story brick apartment houses with tarpaper-covered gable roofs, arranged alongside unlocated dirt tracks. Village had electricity, , water mains, underground sewage systems and central heating supplied with steam from unlocated boiler house in Coal Mine # 8, Pt 6.

AIRFIELD (Coordinates could not be ascertained). Located on the slightly declining W slope of a low ridge of hills approximately 600 m E of Coal Mine, # 8, Pt 6, and 1,400 m E of NOVO-VORKUTA, Pt 7. Total extensions unknown, measured 1,400 m W to E. SOURCE never was on this airfield and unable to furnish detailed info. He saw it occasionally while passing by truck and hadcthe opportunity to overlook part of the field. Airfield surface consisted of hard-rolled cinder and contained a 300 m wide asphalt runway of unknown length, located in the center of the field in N to S direction. From 2,000 m distance SOURCE observed an unknown number of unidentified small single-story bldgs in the SE corner of the field, presumably billets or administration bldgs. There were no larger bldgs which possibly could have served as hangars. An unidentified wooden lattice structure, presumably a control tower, was under constr in the extreme E part of the airfield. At some occasion SOURCE observed two of three twin-engined aircraft of type DG-3 (G-47) and one single-engine liaison bi-plane of type AN-2 in the open near the E boundary of the field. Airfield was enclosed by a 3 m high barbed wire fence and illuminated at night by intermittent white and red lights attached to fence poles at 80 to 100 m intervals. The fence was guarded night and day by double patrols of Russian soldiers, armed with tommy guns and accompanied by dogs. SOURCE had no info on operational data, personnel and administration. SOURCE was told by Russian workersxthat this airfield was a temporary installation and served only as refueling facility and stop-over base for long-distance courier planes. According to Russian statements it was operated by the Russian Government Postal Ministry. For aerial activity refer to Par III, this Report.

9. RR BRIDGE. SOURCE passed this bridge only once on his return trip and

was unable to furnish any information.

10. VORKUTA RIVER. Shallow, 50 to 70 m wide, not navigable, swift current from NW to SE. Natural earthen embankments, up to 2 m high, on both sides. Frozen from Sep to Apr every year. Ice coat was thick enough to support a fullyloaded 5-ton truck.

11. VORKUTA. Extension and population unknown. Moderately built-up area of single-and multi-story wooden and brick apartment houses, unidentified administration bldgs and recreational facilities, all with shale-tile or tarpaper-covered gable roofs. VORKUTA had electricity, water mains and open sewer channels. cept for an unlocated main street, there were no hard-surfaced traffic ways in the city, only dirt roads which became unserviceable during spring time and late summer when melting snow or heavy rainfalls changed them into knee-deep swamps. Except for few converted ZIS trucks which served as busses to many workers to and from their working sites there were no inter-urban means of transportation. General appearance of VORKUTA was very filthy and neglected. SOURCE heard frequent rumos that improvements in city planning were contemplated for VORKUTA to bring it up to the standards of other Russian cities, but SOURCE saw no signs indicating that this project was going to be realized.

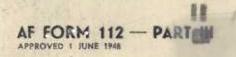
12. MOTOR POOL. Extension 500x300 m. Wired enclosure consisting of a large parking lot, a gas station, workshop bldg and vehicle operations bldg, located 4,000 m N of VORKUTA, Pt 11, on E embankment of VORKUTA River, Pt 10. Motor pool was basecof a fleet of 300 ZIS, MOLOTV and GAZ-trucks, utilized by the VORKUTA Mining Combine, which supervised all Coal Mines in the area of VORKUTA, Pt 11. Majority of these trucks was parked there over weekends or prior to Government maintenance inspections in the parking lot. Maintenance jobs were performed by a truck

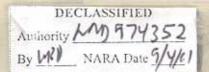
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workshop, in a 70x20x8 m single-story wooden bldg with tarpaper-covered gable roof Workshop was equipped with unidentified American-made "COLT" cylinder honing machines, cylinder head surface grinders, valve seat and crankshaft grinders and a wheel alignment machine. Other equipment consisted of an unknown number of German and Hungarian-made lathes, grindstones, drill presses and small power hand tools, all of unknown technical data and performance. Machines were powered by unidentified electric motors. Truck maintenance shop employed 70 Russian workers, 50% of them female, in each of three shifts per day and carried out repairs like rebuilding of truck engines, body work, welding and replacement of chassis parts and bi-monthly maintenance inspections. Most common repairs were replacement of broken springs, drive shafts and axle halves, caused by overloading of trucks and poor conditions. Large amounts of various spare parts were stored in the attic of truck workshop. Vehicle operations office was accommodated in a 30x12x6 m singlestory wooden bldg with tarpaper-covered gable roof, and employed 25 Russian clerks most of them female in one 8-hour shift per day. Gas station consisted of two unidentified electric pumps, oneserving 74-octane gasoline, the other Diesel oil. Pumps were supplied from large underground fuel storage tanks of unknown dimensions and capacity. Fuel stock was filled up twice weekly by unknown quantities of gasoline and Diesel oil, delivered by unidentified 3-axle tank trucks. Total labor force of Motor Pool included 350 Russian workers, 60% of them female and 30 forced laborer who had special privileges to operate Government vehicles between the particular coal mines. Motor pool was enclosed by a 4 m high barbed wire fence with four 6 m high wooden guard towers, manned night and day by militia, armed with tommy guns and illuminated by bright floodlights at night.

13. COAL MINE # 19. One vertical main shaft of 400m depth. Daily capacity 500 tons of high calcrific coal. SOURCE had no further info.

14. COAL MINE # 40. SOURCE had no info. 15. COAL MINE # 30. SOURCE had no info.

SRR RSG. Spurs, same structural features and traffic data as SRR RSG,

Led from SRR RSG, Pt 1, to Coal Mines, Pts 13, 14, 15 and 17.

17. COAL MINE # 29. Under constr, not yet activated as of Jun 53. SOURCE had no info. He was told by Russian workersxthat a coking plant with related small synthetic fuel plt would be constructed there after coal mine would go in operation.

18. RR BRIDGE. Five-span concrete thru girder bridge, supported by 3 unidentified concrete piers erected in the bed of VORKUTA River, Pt 10, and unidentified masonry abutments. Bridge was 200 m long, 8 m wide, had 12 m clearance and carried one track of SRR RSG, Pt 1, but had extra lane to support a second RR track which was not yet installed when SOURCE left in Jun 53.

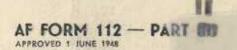
19. THERMAL POWER PLANT. Under constr. SOURCE observed a single-story concrete bldg of unknown but large dimensions with flat roof, cover unknown, topped by 6 identical 20 m high sheet metal smokestacks. Unknown number of large windows on all sides. SOURCE never was inside the bldg and had no info on equipment, capacity proposed output and line voltage. Main bldg, which SOURCE believed to be the future power house, was surrounded by unknown number of unidentified smaller, singlestory brick and concrete structures, presumably transformer stations or warehouses. During Apr 53, a 6 m high embankment to support a future RR spur was built, connecting site of power plt with SRR RSG, Pt 1, but not yet completed when SOURCE left in Jun 53. SOURCE was told by Russian workers that this power plant would become the largest installation of its kind in the polar region after its completion and was supposed to replace a large number of small outmoded power plts which were operated by the individual coal mines and not capable to meet the steadily increasing requirements of the mining industry and the city of WORKUTA, Pt 11. SOURCE had no idea when this installation could be possibly activated.

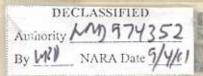
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GENERAL INFORMATION: SOURCE was told by a Russian mine foreman that the area of VORKUTA was the largest penal and deporation area of the world. According to his statements, more than 126,000 internees of all nationalities were kept there behind barbed wire and utilized as labor force in coal mines of in agriculture, SOURCE worked in a coal mine, where 300 forced laborers from 54 different nations were employed. Among them were Russians, Tartars, Gruszhinskayans, Ukrainians - considered as politically unreliable by the Soviet Government - Baltics, Germans, French, Italians, Spanish and US citizens. (For description of the latter refer to Report D-58-B-3353 B). Most of the forced laborers in terned in the VORKUTA district were serving long-term sentences for alleged political crimes, espionage, sabotage disparaging remarks about the Soviet Government. SOURCE met some Western German business men who had been apprehended by Soviet Zone People's Police while attending the LEIPZIG (5121N-1223W) Fair. They had been sentenced by Soviet Courts for crimes against the economy as they traded also with US firms. After STALIN's death an amnesty became effective, which affected only those persons who served sentenced of up to 10 years, or for minor crimes. Only 10% of all VORKUTA internees were affected by this amnesty and were set free in Jun 53 while the big majority had no hopeto be released prior to the end of their sentences.

Climatic conditions were very unfavorable in VORKUTA. Average temperatures varied between 35 and 45 centigrades below, with extremes of 63 centigrades below in Jan 51. Peak temperature in summer 51 was 30 centigrades above. Winter season lasted 9, summer season 3 months. But even the lowest temperatures were bearable because average air humidity did not exceed 20%. Due to its location in the polar circle region VORKUTA had very strange light conditions: there was no actual daylight from 6 Dec to 7 Jan, only Polar lights which lasted for 3 or more hours and were reflected by the snow, and no sunset between 6 Jun and 7 Jul. Period of per permanent dawn (with sunset, but no actual darkness) lasted from 24 May to 5 Jun and

from 8 Jul to 21 Aug.

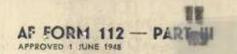
Vegetation was poor; there were no trees, or grain and vegetable fields, only kind of rough weeds, serving as food for reindeer and wild horses which were raised there by nomad tribes in the polar circle region. VORKUTA was in an disolated position, and fully dependent on supplies from the inner Soviet Union, shipped there via RR on SRR RSG, Pt 1. Russians knew about the importance of this sole means of transportation and took care of constant line maintenance and snow clearing by modern powerful Diesel snow plows. SOURCE experienced only once that the RR line became entirely blocked by avalanches for a period of 3 days. During this time VORKUTA and wie inity were continuously supplied from the air. SOURCE observed groups of up to 60 twin-engined aircraft of type DC-3 (C-47), which approached from the S, every 2 hours, dived to 50 m altitude and dropped large bundles of supplies into the deep snow, from which they were retrieved by Russian soldiers rid ing propeller-driven motor sleighs. Areas, where supplies were dropped had been marked by smoke bombs which were released by the first plane in each group. After 2 days, SRR RSG, Pt 1, was cleared and supplies were shipped by train again.

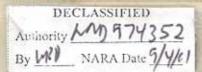
There was very little aerial activity in the area of VORKUTA. Between Mar and Sep, SOURCE observed two twin-engined aircraft of type DC-3 (C-47) per day, approaching from the S at 4,000 m altitude, circling a few times over the city of VORKUTA, Pt 10, then coming down for a landing on Airfield, Pt 8. After 2 or 3 hours, planes started again and headed S for unknown destination. First plane

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landed around 0900 and started again at 1150, the second came around 1700 and started again shortly before sunset, also heading S. Both planes were silver-colored and carried red and yellow stripes under both wings. Insignias and descriptions could not be identified due to high altitudes. During polar night season flight operations were curtailed.

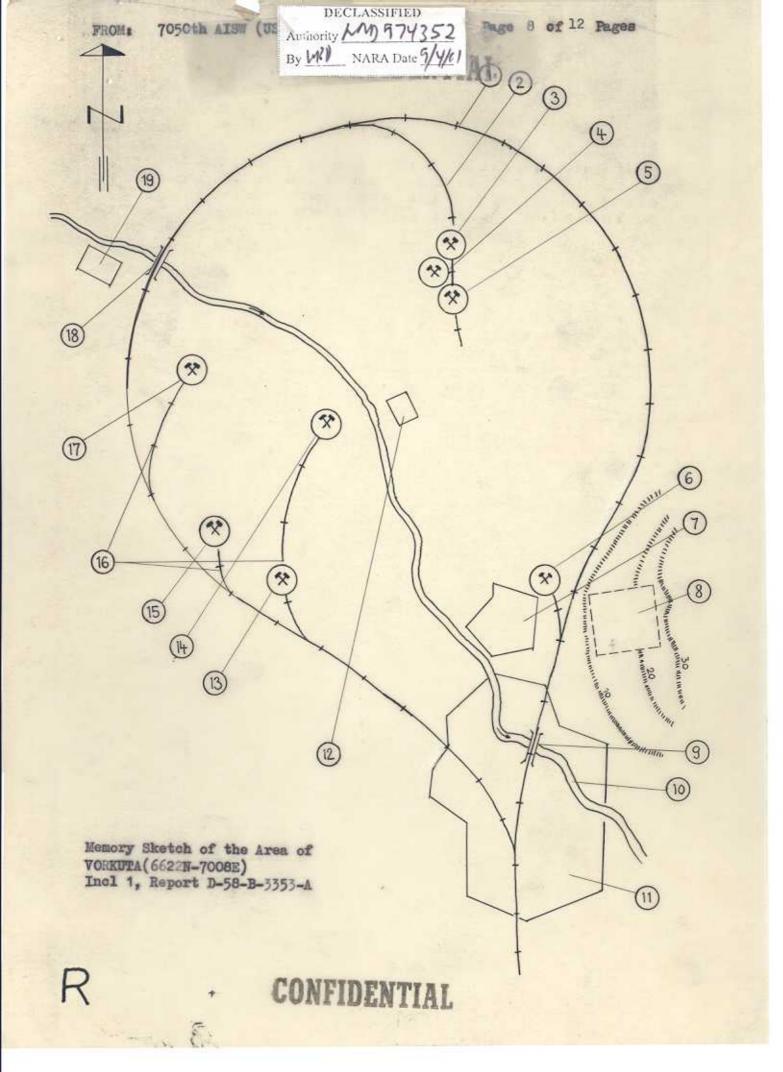
JOSEPH L. FESER Major USAN

Sa Commander 7058th AISS

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUS Prisoners in VORKUTA

VORKUTA, USSR

7050th AISW (USAFE)

15 Apr 54

DATE OF INFORMATION Nov 50 -

EVALUATION

PREPARED BY (Officer)

SOURCE 225226

JOSEPH L. FESER, Major USAF REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

None

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report, Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph, List inclosures at lower left, Begin text of report on AF Form 112—Part II.)

PREAMBLE:

While interned in Forced Labor Camp # 13, located in the area of Coal Mine # 30, Pt 15, Incl 1, Report A, in VORKUTA (6622N-7008E), from Nov 50 to Jun 53, SOURCE was employed as a coal miner and truck driver. In Nov 50 SOURCE happened to get acquainted with two US citizens who also worked in the particular coal mines as miners, serving a 20-, respectively 25-year forced labor sentence for espionage. All info contained herein is based on SOURCE's personal observation and experience unless otherwise stated.

US PRISONERS IN VORKUTA (6622N-7008E).

While working as coal miner in Coal Mine # 30, Pt 15, Incl 1, Report, in VORKUTA (6622N-7008E), SOURCE found out that two of his fellow internees were US citizens. SOURCE, who spoke an average English was able to converse with both prisoners when ever there were no Russian supervisors around who always listened in. He gathered some info about these Americans whom he described as follows:

Mr. EISENHAUER or EISENHOWER (fnu), 40 to 45 years old, 1.76 m tall, blond, blue eyes, slim figure, wore reddish Tommy-style mustache. Mr. EISENHAUER allegedly was a relative of US President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, born in England but had US citizenship; he had been a member of the US Military Mission in MOSKVA (5545N-3735E). EISENHAUER had superior eduction, was well-dressed, even as forced laborer and very polite. He spoke 7 languages, including Russian and German, had travelled all over the world and was a renowned big-game hunter. Besides large estates in Northern Africa he owned a famous horse-breeding farm and prize horse stables in ADDIS-ABEBA (approximate coordinates 9N-39E) (Ethiopia), and had organized the body guard cavalry of Emperor HAILE-SELASSI (The Negus) of Ethiopia. Shortly before and during WW II he resided in CAIRO (approximate coordinates 31N-31E) (Egypt), and was detached to the US Military Mission in MOSKVA in 1946. Early in 48, while travelling from MOSKVA to IRAN on official duties, Mr. EISENHAUER was apprehended by secret MVD agents in the train at the Russian-Persian border check point. mediately afterwards he was flown to MOSKVA and jailed in the LUBYANKA State Prison. In Sep 49 he was sentenced to 20 years of forced labor on charge of espionage and later on transferred to VORKUTA. Mr. EISENHAUER was released from VORKUTA together with SOURCE in Jun 53, but both got separated in GORKIY (5619N-4400E) from where on SOURCE had no further info about the fate of this American citizen.

The second US prisoner was a former US soldier, name unknown, first name FRANK. He was about 27 to 30 years old, 1,84 m tall, had dark hair, olive skin,

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was broad-shouldered, athletic figure. He spoke Russian and German with an American accent and allegedly was the son of Russian parents. He told SOURCE that he had been stationed as US soldier (NCO) in BERLIN (5231N-1323E) and worked in a Motor Pool as Motor Sgt, supervising mostly German employees. Early in 49 he visited a German restaurant in BERLIN-NEUKOELLN, US Sector, which was located close to the border of the US and Russian Sector. On his way home he tried a shortcut thru the Russian Sector and was apprehended by Russian soldiers while still on US territory. He was jailed in an unlocated MVD prison in East BERLIN and sentenced to 25 years of forced labor by a Russian Military Court on charge of espionage. In Oct 50 he was transferred to VORKUTA and stayed together with SOURCE and Mr EISENHAUER until Nov 51, when he was trasnferred again to another forced labor camp. SOURCE never met him again and had no further info about his fate.

PESEB JOHN STRE WORK Major

Commander 7058th AISS

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